UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HONORABLE MANUEL L. REAL, JUDGE PRESIDING

MICHAEL ANTHONY JACKSON,	:	CV-91-4249-R
PLAINTIFF (S)	:	PAGES 1-64
	:	VOLUME 5
VS.	:	
ARTHUR CALDERON, WARDEN,	:	
DEFENDANT (S)	:	

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

EVIDENTIARY HEARING,
DEATH PENALTY CASE (5TH DAY)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1996

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[9] IN THIS COMPLEX - I THINK THE OTHER DAY WE INDICATED THAT IT'S IN A CHANNEL, AN IONIC CHANNEL. AND I THINK THIS WORK HAS BEEN DUPLICATED OVER AND OVER AGAIN, BUT IT'S IN ANIMALS. IT'S NOT IN HUMAN STUDIES. I DON'T

MEAN TO MISLEAD IN THAT WAY. THIS IS AN ANIMAL MODEL. IT IS THE PCP GIVEN TO ANIMALS THAT ARE TRAINED. YOU DISRUPT THEIR LEARNING PARADIGMS. WE INFERRED THAT THIS IS A SPECIFIC ACTION AT MEMORY SITES THAT ARE GOVERNED BY THE NMDA RECEPTOR.

Q. WHAT STUDY IS THAT THAT YOU SAY SPECIFICALLY PUTS PCP AS A - AS A - BLOCKING A RECEPTOR?

A. THE THREE STUDIES THAT I REFERRED TO WERE REVIEWED IN DOMINO'S BOOK ON PCP. I BELIEVE PUBLISHED IN '82.

Q. REVIEWED? YOU MEAN THE STUDIES WERE NOT THERE, IT WAS JUST A REVIEW OF THE STUDY?

A. NO, THE AUTHORS WERE THERE. I KNOW THAT - I WAS AT THE CONFERENCE IN FRANCE. THEY REVIEWED THEIR OWN WORK AND REFERRED BACK TO SPECIFIC PAPERS THAT THEY HAD PUBLISHED, PRESENTED AND THEN ALSO REVIEWED AT THAT CONFERENCE.

Q. THOSE PAPERS ARE IN -

A. DOMINO'S BOOK.

Q. AND IT'S IN CIRCULATION IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY?

A. YES.

Q. WHAT'S THE TITLE OF IT?

A. THAT BOOK WAS "PCP PERSPECTIVES." IT'S ANN ARBOR PRESS. AND I BELIEVE THAT WAS OUT IN '82, POSSIBLY EARLY '83.

[10] Q. WHAT CHANGE WAS THERE TO RESULT IN A CHANGE IN YOUR LEVEL OF REASONABLE MEDICAL CERTAINTY FROM 90 PERCENT IN 1983 TO 95 PERCENT TODAY?

A. I THINK I JUST REVIEWED THE MAJOR IMPACT WAS THE WORK DURING THE '80'S, EARLY '90'S, THAT TIED THE PCP RECEPTOR TO THE NMDA RECEPTOR. THE NMDA RECEPTOR WAS SHOWN – HAD BEEN SHOWN TO BE TIED TO AS A CRUCIAL PHYSIOLOGICAL COMPONENT FROM MEMORY. SO THOSE TWO THINGS CAME TOGETHER.

THEY ALSO GAVE US A MODEL THEN OF HOW YOU CAN LOOK AT COGNITION, HOW YOU CAN LOOK AT THE MEMORY OR LEARNING COMPONENT OF COGNITION, HOW YOU CAN MEASURE THE MEMORY, ITS DEGREE OF INHIBITION IN TERMS OF THAT RECEPTOR, AND YOU CAN RELATE THE CONCENTRATIONS OF THE DRUG FROM WHAT YOU COULD MEASURE AS SATURATION KINETICS OR SATURATION OF THIS RECEPTOR AND TRANSLATE THAT BACK INTO BLOOD LEVELS IN ANIMALS. YOU COULD CONNECT THE BLOOD LEVELS TO THE BLOOD LEVELS THAT HAD BEEN OBSERVED OR DESCRIBED BY SEVERAL DIFFERENT GROUPS THAT DESCRIBED BLOOD LEVELS AND BEHAVIOR. AND SO YOU COULD MAKE THIS A LOGICAL COMPLETE CIRCLE FROM DOSE TO BLOOD LEVEL TO RECEPTOR

ACTIVITY, INHIBITION, MEMORY IMPAIRMENT, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT.

Q. THOSE ARE ALL TESTS ON ANIMALS?

A. THE PART TYING THE PCP RECEPTOR SPECIFICALLY TO THE NMDA RECEPTOR AND TO SPECIFICALLY MEMORY FUNCTIONS IS BASED ON LIVE ANIMAL WORK. THOSE RECEPTORS ARE ALSO FOUND IN HUMAN